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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1843

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Containing the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16,878

號九十月六年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917.

已丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
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HONGKONG.
TEL. 618



ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 12 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro order
representing Bank Notes.

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General Manager.

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EVER ISSUED UNDER
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The Chinese Mail

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
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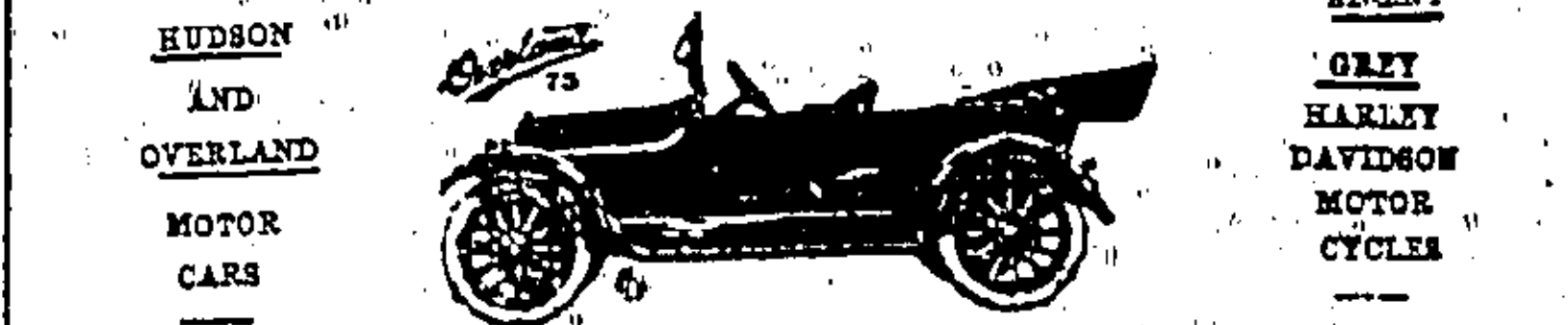
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H. K. 1917

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Manager.

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IT WHILE AWAY.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMANY'S PEACE FORMULA.

AUSTRIAN SATISFACTION.

AMSTERDAM, June 18.
The Austrian newspapers welcome
the Norddeutsche Zeitung's state-
ment, to the effect that the Russian
formula of peace without annexations
and indemnities is acceptable to
Germany, as final evidence of the
similarity of the Austro-German
peace aims.

LATER.
It seems that general recognition
in Germany has been made an advance
in the direction of the acceptance
of the formula of "no annexations"
and "no indemnities," but it is not
certain whether that formula is
applicable only to Russia.
The formula, which is controlled
by the Government, especially
opposes a crushing peace, saying
that it is essential that peace should
not create an unbearable situation for
any belligerent.

Meanwhile, there is much satisfac-
tion in London and in Allied coun-
tries at the Russian Government's
dismissal of Grimm and the approval
of this by the Council of Workmen
and Soldiers' Delegates, and also
Russia's exclusion of the "no
separate peace agreement" from the
discussion at the proposed allied
conference. This has greatly renewed
confidence both in London and
Paris.

SWITZERLAND AND THE PEACE PROPOSAL.

AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT.

LONDON, June 18.
The Times states that the trans-
mission of the dishonourable German
peace proposal to Petrograd, by M.
Holmann, the Swiss Foreign Minis-
ter, is an international incident
requiring the most prompt investiga-
tion. It seems scarcely distinguish-
able from an unneutral step by the
Swiss Government in the interests
of Germany, and to the detriment
of the Allies.

The Times says: "We reserve
judgment, pending firm representa-
tions, which the Allies, we assume,
will make to Berne."

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON'S APPEAL TO RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, June 18.

A long and powerful statement,
addressed by Mr. Henderson to the
Petrograd soldiers, in connection
with the projected Socialist Inter-
national Conference, concludes as
follows:-

"We must be careful, for our
choice to-day may lie between honour
and infamy, untimely peace and
years of fear, and a few months of
fighting and suffering and lasting
peace. These are, I think, the views
of the overwhelming majority of
organised workers in Great Britain."

STRONG ENEMY LOCAL ATTACK.

BRITISH FALL BACK FROM ADVANCED POSTS.

LONDON, June 18.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:-

"Early this morning the enemy
delivered a strong local attack on the
positions we captured on June 14,
to the east of Monchy-le-Preux."

"After severe fighting we were com-
pelled to fall back from our advanced
posts, which had been established
before our main new position, which
we still hold, on Infantry Hill."

"There was 'desperate' artillery
activity to the north of the Scarpe,
and enemy artillery activity near
Ypres."

AIR RAIDS.

TREMENDOUS AERIAL ATTACK ON GHENT.

AMSTERDAM, June 18.
After the tremendous aerial attack
on Ghent, on June 16, it became
known that Curiel Freres' great
munition works had been entirely
gutted and the Kommandur's house
destroyed. There were numerous
casualties.

THE ENEMY'S AIR ATTACK ON "IMPORTANT FORTRESSES."

LONDON, June 18.
A German communiqué, referring
to yesterday's raid, speaks of attack-
ing "important fortresses" in the
south of England, with good results.
It admits that the British airmen
brought down a Zeppelin.

MR. BONAR LAW AND THE REPRISALS QUESTION.

LONDON, June 18.
In the House of Commons, replying
to a batch of questions advocating
reprisals for enemy air raids, Mr. Bonar
Law said that it was a mistake to
assume that air-raiding was confined to
the enemy. Our air forces in France
raided the German communications
and other military objectives behind the
lines, and with the increase of our air
forces and the improvement of our ma-
chines, air-raiding against longer range ob-
jectives was becoming more and more
practicable. The Government was con-
sulting the military authorities and Sir
Douglas Haig, regarding the most
effective methods for meeting the situa-
tion. It was obviously not desirable to
give the enemy any idea as to our
intentions.

Replying to supplementary questions
as to whether the Government had
decided upon reprisals, Mr. Bonar Law
declared that the Government had a
perfectly open mind, in the sense that
it intended to take steps, not merely
for damaging the enemy but for the
prevention of raids like those which
had taken place recently.

FRENCH COMMENT ON THE RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

PARIS, June 18.
Newspapers state that Germany
now knows the cost of England is
as well guarded as London. They
point out, commenting on the bring-
ing down of the Zeppelin, that it
shows Great Britain's remarkable
aerial mastery. With one exception,
all the recent Zeppelin raids on
England have resulted disastrously
for the raiders.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, June 18.

The Admiralty announces that an
enemy submarine sank the British
transport *Cameronian*, on June 27, in
the Eastern Mediterranean.
There were a small number of
troops aboard, of whom 52 are
missing.

Eleven of the crew, including the
Captain, are also missing.

AN ENEMY SUBMARINE ATTACKED BY JAPANESE DESTROYERS.

LONDON, June 18.

The Admiralty announces that a
Japanese torpedo boat, attacked, and
it is believed, sunk an enemy submarine
in the Mediterranean on Thursday.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, June 18.

The Admiralty announces that the
German wireless message, stating
that a German submarine sank a
British destroyer in the Mediter-
ranean on June 17, was untrue.

Continued on Page 53

INTIMATIONS

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 28th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be repaid at par after the 20th March, 1927.

On the 20th March, 1917, interest from the 20th March, 1917, to the 20th March, 1917, from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be invited to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1787

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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PIANOS FOR

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HIRE.

CASH OR

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TUNING & REPAIRING

A SPECIALITY.

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SILIMPOPON COAL, compared favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bulk) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibak Bay (Sebatik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

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1927

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HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH

(1891-1903) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. O. A. Bunbury, M.A.) ... 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 50

THE MISSIONS STRAITS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00

OR THESE "SCHOOL" BOOKS (Translated by Rev. O. A. Bunbury, M.A.) ... 20

THE "ROBERT" HART'S LAND ... 20

THE "ROBERT" HART'S LAND ... 20

THE "ROBERT" HART'S LAND ... 20

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INTIMATIONS

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY (BARRIERS SECTION).

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents at the Peak the Train, at present advertised to leave SHUM CHUN at 9.30 P.M. (arriving at Kowloon at 10.10 P.M.) will on and from WEDNESDAY, 20th June, leave SHUM CHUN at 9.45 P.M. calling at SHUM CHUN at 9.45 P.M., arriving at Kowloon at 10.25 P.M. and arriving at Kowloon at 10.52 P.M.

By Order: H. P. WINSLOW,

Manager.

Kowloon, June 18, 1917. 1801

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF

AND

CORNER PORK.

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Best of Food and Service.

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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES

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A French Remedy for all kinds of ailments, especially those of the digestive system, and is possessed of a first class certificate as a Chinese medicine.

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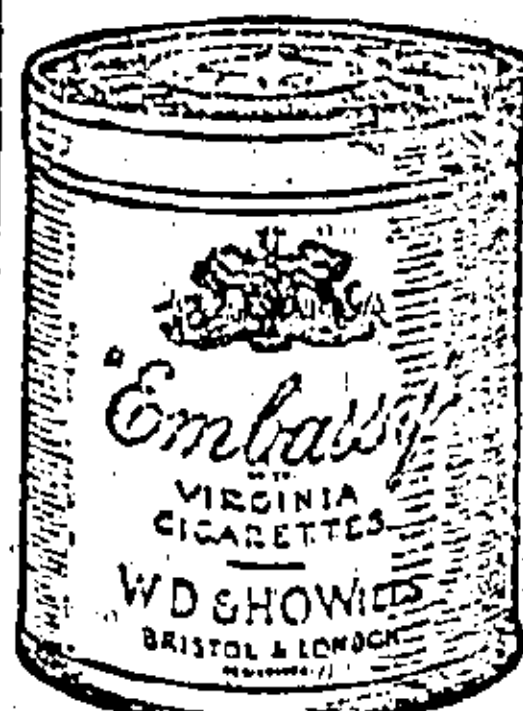
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QUALITY is the point

which is necessary

in an enjoyable

Cigarette.



That's why "EMBASSY" VIRGINIA No. 77

has been justly described as

THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE.

This Advertisement is issued by BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

HINDENBURG LINE.

A WELL-KNOWN STRATEGIC POSITION.

We hear just now, writes Colonel A. M. Murray, C.B., in a Home paper, a great deal about the "Hindenburg line," to which the Germans have drawn in the centre of their front, but the name is a mere catch-word, and the line might be called with equal meaning by the name of any other commander, who has invaded France from the north, or Belgium from the south. There is no better known strategic line in Europe than that which stretches nearly due north and south from Douai, on the Scarpe to Bunde on the Aisne. Military lines of defence are not created by the will of a commander, but are the outcome of topographical conditions which dictated the commander's strategy in the theatre of war in which he is operating. Strategy and geography go hand in hand together. There are four main northern lines of communication along which the Germans, like other invaders before them, advanced into France, and along which they will retreat into Belgium. As such lines always do, they follow the valleys of the main water ways which govern their general direction.

There is first of all the line of the Scheldt, which, bifurcating at the Belgian frontier south of Tournai, throws off the Scarpe tributary to Douai, and thence to Arras, while the main stream flows on its course to Cambrai, south of which it is linked up with the Somme by the St. Quentin Canal, which in its turn links up with the Oise at La Fere by the Crozat Canal. Douai, astride of the Scarpe, blocks the way to Tournai, and thence down the Scheldt to Ghent, while Cambrai stands between our troops at Bapaume and Valenciennes, where Vanlab constructed one of the first of his bastion-brace fortifications to serve either as an offensive or defensive point d'appui. Vanlab's once formidable fortress is now obsolete, and has been replaced by German trenches.

Then comes the valley of the Sambre, the great historic military route into and out of France, along which our little expeditionary force of four divisions retreated in August, 1914, before the overwhelming armies of Kluck and Bulow. The trunk railway from Berlin to Paris, after following the course of the Meuse to Namur, goes up to Sambre to Mauberge, La Cateau and St. Quentin, and then enters the valley of the Oise at the greater railway junction of Tergnier between two and three miles west of La Fere. The Sambre-Oise line is the most direct line of advance on Paris from the north, as it is the central line of German retreat into Belgium. We now perceive the strategic value of St. Quentin and La Fere, the former acting as the gateway into the open country between the Sambre and the Scheldt, while the latter closes the approaches from the Oise into the Sambre valley.

This brings us to the La Fere-Laon position, which is the strategic key to the whole region comprised between the Aisne and the northern frontier of France. Just as La Fere blocks communication between the Oise and Somme valleys, so does Laon stand sentry over the fourth main line of German retreat along the railway which, traversing the trousse de Chimay, debouches in the Meuse valley at Namur. This was the route along which the 5th French Army retreated from Querlet in August 1914, with Hansen's 3rd German Army following hard on its heels. The Fere and Laon both stand at the feet of the northern spurs of what is known as the Falaize de Champagne, which is the name given to a semi-circular low-lying hills separating the plains of Champagne from the rich and well-watered plateau of Fere.

which extends round Paris. Between the Aisne and the line La Fere-Laon, rising up from Soissons and Comde, are a series of rugged, and thickly-wooded ridges culminating in the Courcy and St. Gobain forests, which constitute a most formidable obstacle to a force advancing either from the north or south. Blucher held this position in 1814, when Napoleon unsuccessfully attacked him from Soissons, and Manteuffel defended it in 1871 against Faidherbe when he attempted to relieve Paris. The French are now attacking the whole of this position by an enveloping movement directed on the south from the Aisne, on the west across the Ailette river, and on the north from the Oise, where they have already driven a deep salient into the German front north of La Fere. If our Allies succeed, as they surely will do, in capturing the position, they will break the centre of the German front at a crucial point, and compel Hindenburg to withdraw to his last line of defence, Little Valenciennes-Mauberge-Hirson-Mezieres.

HINDENBURG MUST FIGHT OR GO. It will be seen that Hindenburg now occupies a more strategically scientific position than the one which he left behind him when he reached his positions north and south of the Somme. These positions were occupied, not by design, but by the accident of the fighting which took place in September, 1914, when the Germans and the Allies were trying to outmanoeuvre each other in the race to the North Sea. Even if Hindenburg had not been obliged to retire by Haig's pressure, he did well to retire when he could before being compelled to fight against his will. Tactically he is the loser, for he has given up some remarkable strong natural positions for less defensible ones; but he has gained strategically since he has shortened his line by 30 miles, and got rid of two big salients which were useless to him unless he wished, which he did not, to resume the offensive. What the Allied commanders intend to do remains to be seen, but it looks as though they mean to force a decision whether Hindenburg likes it or not, and compel him to fight or retire.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

Bombay, May 28.—Senior Censor Conceicao da Costa, Governor-General of Portuguese India, has resigned. His Excellency long ago completed his term of office, which was extended. It is well known that he has been anxious to retire from India in view of his ill health, and it was only in deference to the wishes of his political chief and personal friend, the ex-Premier Senhor Almeida, that he consented to continue in office till the end of the war, if his health permitted it. On the fall of Sr. Almeida's cabinet, Sr. Conceicao da Costa tendered his resignation to the new ministry but the new cabinet was unwilling to do so, and he lost his services. His Excellency renewed by wire last week his request to be relieved of his office so as to enable him to leave India as early as possible. A telegram has now been received from the Minister of the Colonies accepting his resignation and expressing at the same time the highest appreciation of his services. Senhor Conceicao da Costa has rendered valuable services to Portuguese India, whose people expected a great deal of good from him during the extended term of his administration.

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DOCK NO. 1	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 2	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	10	10	10	10
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Hongkong, June 16, 1917. 1889

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BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1886.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8440 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.40.

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Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

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THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

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F.M.S. RUBBER IN 1916.

ENEMY'S SYNTHETIC PRODUCT: CULTIVATION AND TAPPING.

The Director of Agriculture, F.M.S., in his 1916 report states—

The price of plantation rubber has ruled, consistently high throughout the year, and in spite of high freight rates and higher cost of materials on this side the profits continue to be very considerable. "Estates continue to show admirable keenness in reducing their cost of production, and it has now reached a figure on some of the older plantations that a few years ago would have been considered impossible. Rumours of the successful production of synthetic rubber continue to reach us from Germany, but judging from the tone of the German correspondents in American rubber papers, the production of this has not yet reached the stage when it is of any practical value to the Central Empires. It must be kept in view, however, that the well-trained German chemists must be spurred on to enormous efforts by the military demands of their country, and that commercial competition of synthetic with plantation rubber is one of the possibilities of the future.

During my stay at home, I took the opportunity of visiting a number of the largest rubber works in England and Scotland, and the variety of uses to which plantation rubber is being put in connection with the war was extremely noticeable.

Thinning out has been maintained on most estates in Malaya, and generally with considerable benefit. Many plantations even now delay taking action on these lines in fear of the resultant temporary decrease in yields. It is in my opinion, a great mistake to postpone this very necessary operation; the longer it is left the more difficult it becomes and the more damage is done to the remaining trees, which take much longer to recover what should be their normal growth. Thinning out should be started as soon as the trees are brought into tapping, and should be continued ruthlessly year by year until the permanent number of trees is desired to retain per acre is secured; this, of course, will vary according to soil and conditions.

Arrangements have been made for carrying out an experiment at Castleton Estate on the value of thinning out. Four blocks, comprising in all 40 acres, have been selected, and the yields from each block are being recorded separately for six months, after which period two blocks will be thinned out while two will remain as controls.

Tapping continues to be the subject of much experiment and more discussion. By degrees we are collecting a fair amount of empirical knowledge on this subject, but until we have the staff to devote more attention to work on the physiology of the rubber tree, we cannot hope to deal with it on a scientific basis. It is not to be expected that any one system of tapping will ever be generally adopted; it is obvious, for instance, that this must vary according to the number of trees maintained per acre and according to soil conditions, quality of tapping or any factor that influences bark renewal. It is possible that favourably situated estates, with a small number of trees to the acre, may be able to tap over half the circumference of the tree daily for many years without injury and by so doing secure a larger yield than by following a more conservative system. On the other hand, I have seen estates where it was obvious that the bark renewal was so slow that not more than one out of a quarter of a circumference could be maintained.

Super-imposed cuts are going out of favour and the favourite systems now are one cut on one-quarter or one-third or on one-half (or alternatively one cut, on each of two adjacent quarters) of a tree. Daily tapping is coming into greater favour as compared with that on alternate days.

In addition to the experiments already in hand, an experiment on old trees, to show the effect of a single cut on a quarter against a single V on half the tree tapped daily and alternate days, respectively was commenced at Batu Tiga. A set of five tapping experiments, in duplicate, was started at Kuala Lumpur, in April, and of eight different systems, in duplicate, at Weld's Hill in May. In these tests all excessive methods of tapping have been eliminated and the period allowed for bark renewal, on young trees, is five years and four months. A comparison of the yields of rubber obtained from a unit area of bark, at different heights of the tree, is in progress. A comprehensive series of tests is being conducted on Castleton Estate and Batu Tiga to show the difference in total yield of rubber obtained from tapping to the right and to the left of the central vertical channel.

Experiments on an estate scale are being carried out, in conjunction with the management, on New London Estate, Selangor, and yields are being recorded from one out of a quarter, one-third and a half circumference, respectively. On Pondok Tanjung Government Plantation, Perak, a large scale comparison is being made on old trees between one cut on a quarter daily and two cuts on alternate days.

HOW THE END WILL COME.

THE RHINE BOGEY.

Mr. Francis Gribble says cautiously, "The price of the blockade of Germany for victory are leaning upon a broken reed, that Germany cannot be starved into anything worse than discomfort but must be beaten in the field on the western front." They picture Germany fighting energetic rearguard actions all the way back to the Rhine and then putting up a desperate defense behind that final barrier. It is a picture which really belongs to those early days of the war when even the experts figured factors of which even the layman can now recognise the importance. It may or may not be possible to starve Germany into submission. Only the rulers of Germany know whether there is enough food in the country to last until the next harvest; and perhaps even they do not know it. Even they at any rate cannot lay their fingers beforehand on the point as to which hunger will cause smouldering discontent to blaze up into destructive flame.

At the same time anyone who troubles to know what is knowable may feel quite sure that the Rhine fortresses are not going to enable Germany to hold out for terms. The High Command no doubt would prefer that expedient to surrender but they also know that it is now a practical expedient in the conditions of modern warfare—that they cannot adopt it even if the starvation difficulty can be surmounted. To put it paradoxically even if the Rhine line were impregnable, it could not be held in the conditions which will prevail when it is reached. It is these conditions not the strength of the fortresses which we have to bear in mind if we want to look into the future and consider how the end will come. Food questions apart, Germany's power of resistance is limited by two things: the moral of the troops and the supply of munitions. If the German armies continue to be hampered as they are being hampered now it is a safe prediction that these essentials will give out before the end gives out. They will no doubt give out the faster because the food is scarce for underfed workers are inefficient workers in munition factories as elsewhere, but the collapse will surely come in both departments before the last crust or the last turnip has been eaten. Let us try to see how this will happen and with what unavoidable military results.

INCREASED SURRENDERS

Hunger by itself is injurious to moral, but not necessarily fatal to it. When hunger is accompanied by retreat, and retreat is accelerated by defeat, and is perceived to be an occasion of joy to the whole civilised world, the complete collapse of moral is imminent: the more so because the Germans, in spite of their iron discipline, are a people temperamentally inclined to collective panic. And when moral gives, two consequences will follow: wholesale surrenders and wholesale desertions. Latterly we have had some instances of German non-commissioned officers encouraging surrender instead of resisting it, and a tendency of that kind is always more likely to spread than to be checked. When once the German Army is as ready to surrender as the Austrian Army has shown itself to be of late, it will be tenable anywhere. Simultaneously with the increase of surrenders we may look for an increase in the number of desertions into neutral countries. That sort of thing, though there has been a good deal of it, has been limited by the fear that deserters might eventually be lured out of Holland, Denmark, or Switzerland, and dealt with by court-martial. Presently, when German defeat is more visibly assured that fear will be felt to be groundless, and then we may see strange things: not only soldiers but munition workers crossing the various frontiers, not in hundreds, as hitherto, but in thousands and tens of thousands, in quest of safety and bread, the sentries posted to turn the fugitives back helping them to tear down the barbed wire and deserting with them. The Dutch, at least, make no secret of their apprehension that some embarrassment of that sort is in store for them.

SUBSTITUTES

That, unquestionably, is one of the phenomena which will expedite the end, and prevent that indefinite series of rearguard actions which some expect. Another is the imminent impossibility of maintaining the defenders for lack of the raw material for munitions after they have been hustled back a few miles in the right direction. At present, the Germans, though their supply of munitions is less than ours, have enough to enable them to put up a very formidable fight. They have found a substitute for copper; they extract glycerine from milk and nuts and sandalwood seed, and distil it from the corpses of the slain and they hold mines which produce an abundance of iron. But these mines are the crux of the situation. The mines which matter are those of the Russian de Brie, and most of the blast-furnaces which matter are in that neighbourhood; some of them in France, some of them in Germany, and a few of them, worked with German capital, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg—the Ennsmines, running right through the middle of the deposits. From those mines the Germans are now extracting no less than seven-eighths of the iron used for the manufacture of their shells and guns. Upon that iron they are absolutely dependent. The mines of Silesia do not produce enough iron—do not produce nearly enough iron—to enable them to carry on. It is impossible for them to import anything like the quantity which they require from Sweden; while Austria needs such iron as she has for her own uses. It was stated, in fact, in the memorandum addressed to the Chancellor in May 1915, by six industrial associations that if these iron mines had to be abandoned the "war would be as good as lost."

A DECISIVE MOVE.

Now those mines are quite near the present line of entrenchments. A short advance from Verdun in the direction of Metz would cut right into them; so would a short advance from Verdun in the direction of Languey. Realising these facts and their importance, Hindenburg hangs on in front of Verdun, using that point as a pivot while he sweeps back the rest of his line. As yet he has not been assailed there. But is it to be supposed that he will be left permanently in untroubled occupation of the one district which it is absolutely imperative for him to occupy? Obviously it is not and there is no reason to suppose that his positions there (or anywhere else for that matter) will prove a more difficult nut to crack than Vimy Ridge. Whether they are stormed or turned—whether their evacuation is forced a little sooner or a little later—is a matter of detail. The essential is that, whereas local decisions are possible at any point on the map this is a point at which a decision adverse to Germany would be conclusive and instantaneous in its effects. When once the German grip on the iron mines is relaxed the end will be in sight because Germany will no longer be able to make shells as fast as she will need to fire them off. Attrition will then be speeded up till it becomes collapse, and the much-talked-of stand on the Rhine will prove to be the absolute outcome of nervous imagination.

GERMANY'S "NERVES."

Under the heading "Nerves" the military critic of the "Vossische Zeitung" dwells on the so-called "unfounded" excitement which, together with many letters he has received from readers, proves that "the nerves of many readers are suspiciously beginning to give way."

He continues:—
"Everyone to-day knows that we are waging a war of defence against a gigantic superiority. It is impossible for us always with flying banners to march from victory to victory. This war is a struggle of life and death, not of equal against equal. We know that we, as regards numbers and strength of material, are inferior, but we have firm confidence that we, as a whole, possess the nerves which, as Marshal von Hindenburg says, are necessary for final victory. Every German behind the front should endeavour not to shatter this strength of nerves, even if any military event does not turn out as he desires. Confidence in our supreme army command is and remains the main thing. This confidence we may consider identical with good nerves."

The writer, continuing, says:—
"The situation around Arras is just what we might expect. The reverse near Arras clearly proves to the man who has followed all events of the world-war in its details, how right Marshal von Hindenburg's retreat was. What has happened near Arras would have happened on the entire front to the far south of the Somme. There is no remedy against the immense superiority of heavy artillery and trench-mortars. A retreat, in order to give the war if possible the form of field warfare, was the only way of nullifying the enemy's material superiority of mechanical means of war."

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THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

9.02 p.m.—New Moon.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, June 22.—Anniversary of the King's Coronation.
SATURDAY, June 23.—Prince of Wales' Birthday (1894).
Dragon Boat Festival.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Noon.—Auction of Manganese Paddy at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
SUNDAY, June 24.—Midsummer Day.
WEDNESDAY, June 27.—Entries close for third Gymkhana.
THURSDAY, June 28.—Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.
MONDAY, July 1.—Dominion Day, Canada.
SATURDAY, July 7.—3.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to the Editor.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$38 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible. The price is limited—Cash 10/6. Credit 2/6, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 6 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 5 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just such an embrochure as every family should be provided with. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

It has been frankly admitted in the French Chamber that the great offensive by the French, which had been expected in the Spring of this year, has been postponed until the arrival of the American army, owing to the great concentration of troops and guns on the western front which what is called "the temporary pusillity of the Russian army," has allowed the enemy to make. How long France may have to wait for the arrival of the American army is a secret carefully guarded by the authorities. The arrival in France of the American Commander-in-Chief and his Staff of 187 persons has already been announced, and the increased activity of German submarines in the Atlantic can perhaps be taken to indicate a belief on the part of the German War Lords that the first drafts of the American Army are likely to be on the soil of France much sooner than they had deemed likely or possible when the United States Government accepted the state of war which German lawlessness had thrust upon the whole world. All we know is that more than ten million men in American have registered for active service; but a nation which has hitherto had an army with a statutory limit of 282,000 cannot put an army of a million or half a million in the field in a few weeks. But America has evidently surprised those in close touch with the direction of the war by the prompt and effective aid she has already given in other directions, and very likely she will be able to show that the German calculations as to the earliest date at which she can place a large and well-equipped army in the field are, as many other German calculations have proved, not in accordance with the facts. The men being registered for active service, three points remain to be considered: (1) their training, including an adequate supply of officers; (2) their equipment; and (3) their transport to the battlefield. Equipment would not be difficult, so far at least as the infantry is concerned, and the problem of artillery is probably much more easy of solution for America now than it was three years ago. Probably the most important of all questions is that of an adequate supply of officers. An army of a million men needs about 60,000 officers. America, it was said a few months ago, had not got that number or anywhere near it, but in the summer training camp movement, initiated in 1913, she has provided herself with excellent material which can be quickly trained. An American writer tells us that there are available at least 20,000 young men who have been given a pretty thorough course in the rudiments of military science in what are called "summer training camps," where under the tutelage of regular army officers, young men are each year given a month or two of intensive training. Then there are the men who have had military training in colleges and schools, scores of which in the United States

make military work compulsory to all students. Then, again, in addition to the regular army, America has a considerable force of trained militia, a few thousands of whom have recently had real experience in Mexico under the General who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the American Army in France. These men will also be most useful as part of the skeleton army which will be filled out with new men. The results of the recent registration have shown that America's potential fighting strength is enormous, and that America will be ready to furnish an inexhaustible supply of men for the Western front if they are required. The transport of these troops is manifestly a serious problem with the present available shipping, tonnage, as we see it is estimated that half a million tons is necessary for an American unit of 24,000 fully equipped, but we may be quite sure the means of transport will be available whenever the men are ready. It does not necessarily follow that because France is awaiting the help of the American army before going forward with the big offensive in contemplation that a position of stalemate will exist in the interval along the entire front. Field-Marshal Haig is still "sledge-hammering" in Flanders, and the probability is that this "sledge-hammering" now begun will steadily continue until the enemy has been driven out of Belgium.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange this morning had risen an eighth; T. T. 2/5 and Demand 2/5 1/2. At 11 a.m. there was a further rise; T. T. 2/5 1/2 and Demand 2/5 1/2. At 4 o'clock this afternoon there had been no further change.

Lady Greene, wife of H. M.'s Ambassador at Tokyo, by means of a King George Birthday Fund, has been able to send home Yen 5,000, representing a year's upkeep of over 100 beds in a British Red Cross Hospital.

A shopkeeper, of No. 13 Wing Kut Street, has reported to the Police that on the 15th instant he delivered shoes to the total value of \$223.40, at the Tai Tung Chun, in Jervois Street. The delivery book was chopped by a man at the store who promised to pay for the shoes on the 16th instant. When the shopkeeper yesterday called at the Tai Tung Chun for payment for the shoes, he found the store closed, and the man who had chopped the delivery book could not be found.

SACERDOTAL SILVER JUBILEE.

Rev. Fr. G. SPADA.

On Sunday next the 24th inst. the Rev. Fr. G. Spada, Rector of the Rosary Church, Kowloon, celebrates the twenty-first anniversary of his ordination as priest. The parishioners of Kowloon are organising a solemn feast on that day by a High Mass with Pontifical assistance at 9.30 a.m., during which the Rev. Fr. Robert, Procurator of the Missions Etrangères, will deliver an allocution on the subject of the festival. A general reception will take place at the "Club de Recreio," Kowloon, when an illuminated address will be presented to Rev. Fr. Spada by the President of the Club on behalf of its members and friends, both in Kowloon and Hongkong. Invitations have been sent round by a special committee to all the Catholics and friends of the Rev. Father, and the Committee desire further to extend their invitation to all friends of the Rev. Fr. Spada to be present on that occasion.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 16th June—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 24 weeks.
This year	14,607	310,882
Last year	16,824	337,035
Increase		26,967
Decrease	2,017	10,153

In displaying some gifts he had received from the Kaiser, Colonel Roosevelt gave the briefest and the kindest description of "Wilhelm" on record. "Remember," said he, "I got the presents when he was a white man."

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

RE-ELECTION OF PARLIAMENT.

A mandate was issued on the 17th inst. relating to the re-election of the Parliament. It was counter-signed by Kung Chiu Chung.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES WANT NAVY'S SUPPORT.

It is reported that the Southern provinces are trying hard to get the Navy on their side.

Admiral Sui has asked for two weeks' sick leave, his idea being to study the situation before coming to a decision.

THE PROVINCES AND THEIR "INDEPENDENCE."

Owing to the situation in the South and the receipt of a telegram from the Vice-President advising the independent provinces to immediately cancel their independence, Wang Sze Chan, Kong Chiu Chung, and Chang Hsin held a council and decided to ask Tuan Ki Sui and Chu Sui Chang to persuade Nei Sze Chung and Chang Kwai Che to cancel their independence.

General Chang Hsin is greatly disappointed over the unwillingness of the independent provinces to cancel their independence, and he has been unable to form a Cabinet under the leadership of Li King Hi.

The President has asked General Chang Hsin to arrange for the cancellation of the declarations of independence by the Tschums, the dissolution of their Headquarters in Tientsin, and withdrawal of their troops to the places whence they came, and also to continue sending the provincial remittances to the Central Government.

General Chang Hsin promises to arrange accordingly but has demanded in return the inclusion in the Constitution of favourable treatment for the Manchus, the adoption of Confucianism as the State religion, and that he be allowed to increase the strength of his troops by twenty gins.

CHANG HSIN INTERVIEWS THE EX-EMPEROR.

General Chang Hsin interviewed Hsueh Tung (the ex-Emperor) yesterday, calling himself his "slave," and said that "favourable treatment" for the ex-Imperial family would be included in the Constitution.

Hsueh Tung thanked him and gave him several pieces of old porcelain, but he at the same time explained to General Chang Hsin the inadvisability of trying to restore the Manchus.

HONGKONG BANK SHROFF AT COLOMBO "AT HOME."

The following is taken from a Colombo paper:—
Mr. C. Namasiyayam, J.P., Shroff of the Hongkong Bank, and Mrs. Namasiyayam held a reception on Saturday afternoon at the residence of the latter, to celebrate the marriage of their daughter, Srinati Padmayathi, to Mr. Jagannathan Tyagaraj, Barrister-at-Law. The marriage, according to Hindu rites, took place on Thursday night, while on the following day Mr. and Mrs. Namasiyayam entertained the members of the Hindu Chetty community. The biggest demonstration, however, was on Saturday when a large number of their friends, arrangements for this having been on a most extensive scale. Additional accommodation in the shape of a large shed was erected, and the decorative scheme taken as a whole, was one which attracted a good deal of attention. A South Indian sonneteer and an Indian dancer helped to provide a variety of attractions. During the afternoon the Hon. Mr. E. Bowes C.M.G. proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, and Mr. Tyagaraj replied. Sir Ambalavanar Kanagasabai proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. He spoke of the public spirit of the former's father and drew attention to Mr. Namasiyayam's generosity in the maintenance of schools and colleges and in a contribution of £200 towards the war.

A STORY FROM MEXICO.

The following story, which throws a light on the queer conditions prevailing in Mexico, is vouched for by a newspaper correspondent who has spent many years in Mexico City:—

At a dinner party given by Carranza, which was attended by the foreign diplomat, the Chilian Minister was sitting with General Obregon on his left (General Obregon has lost his right arm, and General Aguilar, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on his right. After dinner the Chilian found he had lost his watch, and told of his loss to Carranza. Carranza said: "Well, it couldn't have been taken by Obregon, who was sitting on your left. Leave it to me; it must be Aguilar." Presently Carranza came back with the watch, to the Chilian Minister's surprise, who said: "You surely didn't take him with the theft." "No," said Carranza, with a twinkle in his eye, "he never left it and he wasn't looking

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before the Chief Justice.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Lo Piu, charged with committing robbery with violence, pleaded not guilty.

The accused was undefended. Mr. Wakeman, the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

The jurymen were:—Messrs. R. M. Austin, G. H. da Silva, T. C. Nixon, F. J. Murray, F. M. X. de Figueiredo, J. M. Gordon, and W. Hedley.

The Crown Solicitor, outlining the case, said that the prisoner was charged with the very serious offence of robbery with violence from a small girl, seven years of age, on the evening of June 5. The facts were shortly that Daisy Wong, the adopted daughter of Dr. Kew, was returning from school at about half-past three or four o'clock in the afternoon. She was walking home along Broadway Road and when she had got a short way up the hill, the prisoner caught up with her, took her into some bushes and putting his hand over her eyes, snatched away a gold necklace, at which was a gold coin and a jade stone ornament. Dr. Kew's coolie, who was on his way to meet his employer's daughter, hearing cries, went to see what was wrong and gave chase to the prisoner. After two or three struggles he secured the thief at a spot known as the Coffee Plantation, and took him to the police station.

Kwong Fook, Dr. Kew's coolie, gave evidence from the witness box as to capturing the accused.

At the conclusion of witness's evidence, his Lordship said:—"I think you have behaved very well indeed. You showed considerable pluck when you rescued this little girl. I do not know whether your master has recognised your services, but I shall refer the matter to the Crown Solicitor so that he shall see that you are rewarded."

Addressing the Crown Solicitor, his Lordship said that the witness had behaved in a very laudable manner. He did not know whether the Government had any way of recognising such services, but he would very much like the Crown Solicitor to represent the matter to the proper quarter.

Dr. Kew then gave evidence as to his coolie informing him of the matter, and also as to certain marks on the little girl's neck at the time caused by outward pressure, which he examined.

In reply to his Lordship, Dr. Kew said that he had already recognised his coolie's courageous act.

Daisy Wong then stated from the witness box that she recognised the prisoner in the dock as the man who had assaulted her, and she described the details of the robbery.

A gardener employed on the "Coffee Plantation" stated that he saw the accused and Dr. Kew's coolie fighting. He saw the accused attempt to throw a brick at the coolie and eventually he saw the accused overpowered and taken away.

In a statement from the dock, the defendant said that he was accused of stealing by the girl. When he had got half way up the hill, just as he was turning the corner, there is a bend just about that place—he knocked up against the little girl. She became alarmed, for he nearly knocked her down, the contact was so severe. He put out his hands to keep her from falling, and she called out that he had snatched her things. Just then the coolie was coming down the hill and as soon as he heard the cry "snatch things" he picked up a brick and threw it. The coolie then accused him of snatching the things. He said that if the coolie accused him of stealing him, he was willing to go to the police station. The coolie took him to the first station, where they refused to take him in, saying that there was no evidence against him. He was then taken to a second police station and it was there that a telephone message was sent to produce evidence, after which the girl and the witness came. He was then pushed into a cell and kept there for what reason he did not know. When the girl went to the station, the chain and other things

were produced and he was accused of stealing them. He never saw the things before.

The jury found the accused guilty, and his Lordship, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner was a miserable coward. He attacked a little girl of seven or eight years of age, took her away, and attempted to rob her, and used violence in doing it. But for the extremely good conduct of the house coolie, he would probably have got away. His Lordship said that no child was safe whilst men of the character of the accused were about. It was a very bad case.

The prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour and 14 strokes.

POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Li King, who was charged yesterday with being in possession of counterfeit coin, was found not guilty and was discharged.

THE ELECTROCUTION OF A WORKMAN.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An enquiry into the death of a Chinese blacksmith named Leung Cheung, twenty years of age, who was electrocuted whilst working on the roof of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on the morning of May 30th last, was held by Mr. J. R. Wood sitting as Coroner at the Magistrate's today.

The Jurors were: Messrs. A. H. Jackson, C. M. Castro and J. J. Gutierrez. The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. C. McI. Messer) appeared to represent the Police.

In outlining the circumstances attending the death of the deceased, Captain Messer stated that on May 30th last alterations were being made on the roof of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. A cement and concrete roofing was being laid and the deceased was employed by the contractor who was undertaking the work. At about 7.30 o'clock, a Chinese boy, also engaged in work on the roof of the Bank, saw the deceased approaching an insulated coil of wire, which lay on the north-east corner of the roof. The boy called to the deceased not to tread on the wire, shouting, "Electricity! electricity!" The deceased, however, did not heed the warning, and trod on the wire. The boy then saw the deceased reach down and grasp the wire with his hands. The deceased's body then began to tremble and he shouted, "Ah ya! ah ya!" Suddenly he collapsed, and fell unconscious on the roof. The witness to the accident immediately summoned assistance, but the deceased was found to be dead.

Captain Messer added that the wire on which the deceased had trod was not an electric wire, but a wire which had become charged by coming in contact with a live wire. The deceased wore leather shoes at the time of his death, and only a hundred volts of electricity were alleged to have been passing through the wire at the time of the accident.

He explained that whilst one hundred volts is not considered strong enough, it is dangerous, the fact that the roof was covered with wet cement and concrete might have added to the strength of the current.

Evidence was given by the Chinese boy who witnessed the accident, a Chinese coolie and a woman who were on the roof at the time of the accident, the Chinese foreman in charge of the repair work on the roof of the building, Detective Inspector O'Sullivan, Mr. H. W. Bird, of the firm of Palmer and Turner, architects for the recent alterations on the building, Mr. F. Graham, manager of the Hongkong Electric Company, Dr. Macfarlane, Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Mortuary and the Chinese contractor for the alterations.

After all the witnesses had been called Mr. Wood reviewed the evidence and mentioned to the Jurors that the purpose of the enquiry was principally to instruct the public in the fatal effect of coming in contact with a live wire.

At the Coroner's suggestion the Jury returned a verdict of death due to electricity as the result of misadventure.

£17,000,000,000 WAR.

An Austrian financial expert estimates that the total cost of the war to the end of March had been £17,000,000,000, fully one-quarter of which has been borne by Britain.

The £17,000,000,000 figure is also shared by the United States, which has contributed over £4,000,000,000. France has contributed £2,800,000,000, Germany £2,800,000,000, Italy £2,800,000,000, and Russia £2,800,000,000. The Central Powers share £5,000,000,000, Germany's portion being £2,100,000,000 and Austria-Hungary's £2,900,000,000.

THE MAGISTRACY.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE AGAINST A MOTOR-CAR DRIVER.

The Chinese driver of motor car No. 43 was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning to answer a charge of manslaughter.

It was alleged that the defendant whilst driving his car in Queen's Road West yesterday, knocked down and ran over a Chinese schoolboy of sixteen years of age, who resided at No. 163 Queen's Road West.

The case was formally adjourned until fixed at 2.00.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT PROSECUTION.

Mr. A. R. Cavalier, of the Education Department, summoned a Chinese schoolmaster before Mr. J. R. Wood, to answer the charge of conducting an unregistered school.

The defendant was formally remanded until next Friday.

A DROSS OPIUM CASE.

Mr. Wood this morning fined a Chinese \$150, with the alternative of three months' hard labour, on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of 4½ taels of dross opium.

"HALF A SHIP MISSING."

Mr. E. Johnston, a Chief Officer in the Blue Funnel Steamship Company, charged a Chinese coolie, before Mr. Wood this morning, with the larceny of a steel plate from a Blue Funnel steamer.

In answer to the charge, the defendant said that he had taken the iron plate because he thought it was not wanted aboard the vessel.

His Worship (to the complainant): Are you missing much from the ship? Complainant: We are missing half the ship every time she comes in port. They take cable, shackles and everything they can get their hands on. I have already reported the matter to the Police.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

ERECTING A MATSHED WITHOUT A PERMIT.

Mr. Sara, of the Public Works Department, this morning summoned the manager of the Nan Yang Tobacco Company, before Mr. Dyer Ball, for erecting a matshed at Causeway Bay without a permit from the building authorities.

The defendant, who pleaded guilty to the offence, explained that he had obtained permission to erect the matshed from the Police Inspector at Causeway Bay, with the understanding that it would not obstruct the roadway. The defendant had been unaware that it was also necessary for him to obtain a permit from the Public Works Department.

After evidence was heard His Worship discharged the defendant with a caution.

THE TRANSPORT OF SUPPLIES FROM AMERICA.

A British shipmaster makes the following suggestion in the columns of the New York Herald.

My fellow shipmasters in the carrying trade, like myself, have naturally been greatly interested in the various suggestions that have been made as to how the United States could help in the carriage of food supplies to the Allies, and (shortly) to their own troops in France. There is much talk of a fleet of wooden ships to be built by the summer or fall of next year.

But in the meantime there is an available source of supply that does not seem to have been thought of. There is a very large number of ships at present in use in the American coastal trade. Though collectively known as "barges," they are in reality vessels of any size up to schooners of 2,000 to 3,600 tons. They are towed from port to port by ocean-going tugs. In a few days and with very little expenditure they could be put in shape for the transatlantic voyage, and could be towed by freight steamships up to a point that was considered moderately safe, where they could be taken under convoy and so brought to their port of destination. In this way many thousands of tons of invaluable food supplies could be carried to France this summer, with little, if any more risk than has been daily faced since the outbreak of war by the ships and men of the carrying trade.

I may say that this is not the opinion of an amateur, but of a freight shipmaster of twenty-five years' experience, who has been crossing the Atlantic continuously since the outbreak of war in a so-called " tramp " freighter, with a maximum speed of twelve knots and who has in the three years safely carried some 70,000 tons of food supplies and munitions to the Allied forces in France.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

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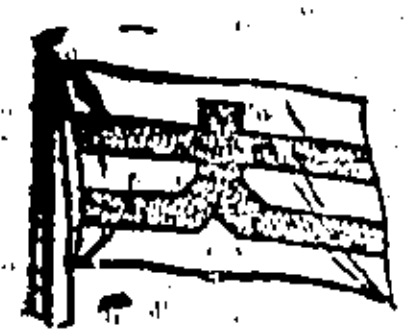
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"HAWAII MARU" Leaving July.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 21st June, at 9 a.m.
"JOSHIN MARU" Monday, 25th June, at 10 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Tuesday, 26th June, at Noon.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
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SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	June 21, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SIXILANG	June 21, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	KUICHOW	June 22, at Noon.
HAIPHONG	KALONG	June 23, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	June 23, at Noon.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.	S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"	

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Yingchow," "Shantung," "Sinkiang" and "Sunning," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 26.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	THURSDAY, June 21, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	SATURDAY, June 23, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHIPSANG	TUESDAY, June 26, Daylight
MANILA	YUEFSANG	SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE	Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.	
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.		
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.		
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.		
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.		
MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.		
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.		
BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.		
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.		
TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.		
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 315.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. JAPAN, 6,013 tons, Capt. J. R. O'Sullivan, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and MOJI on the 19th June.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

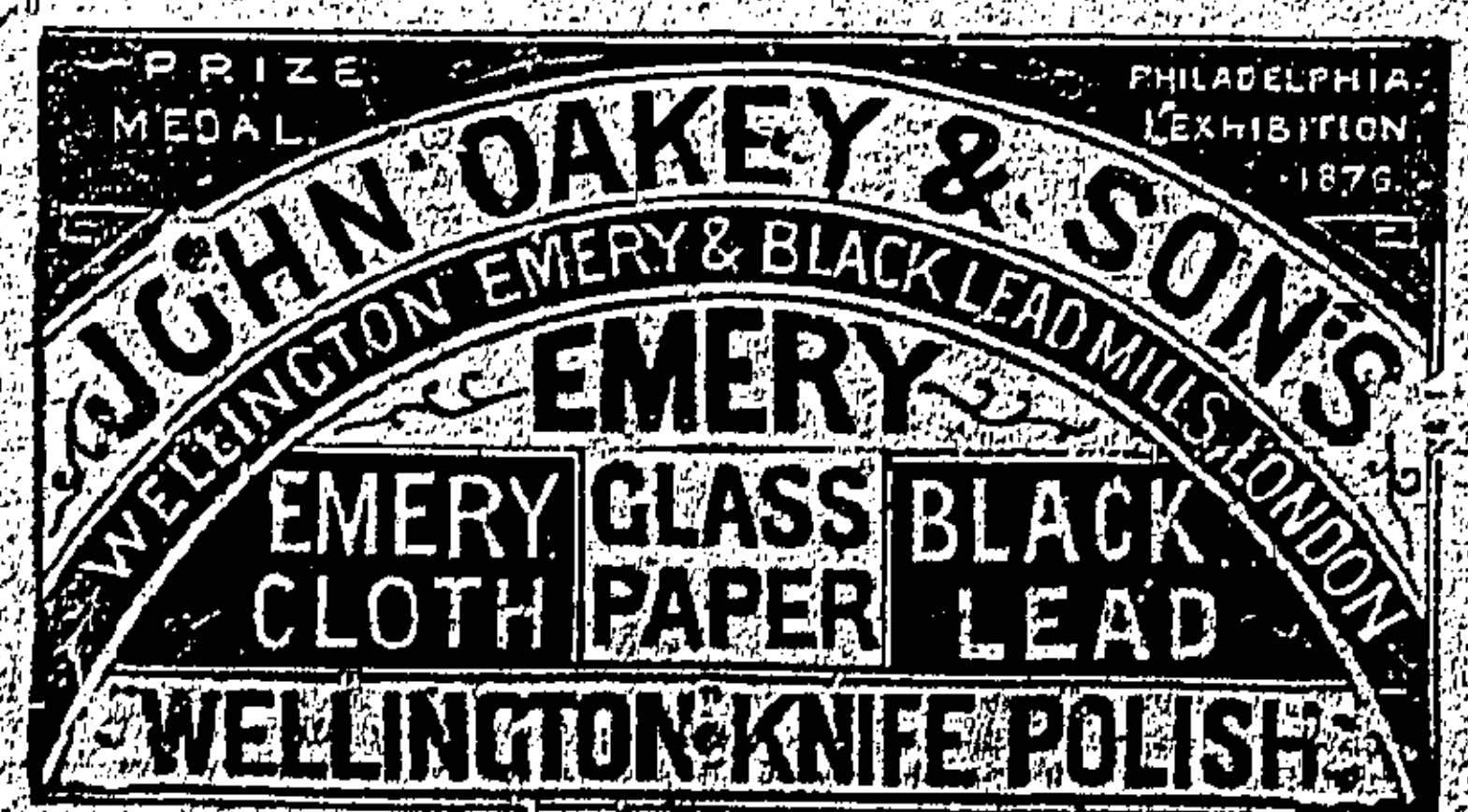
AGENTS.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of indigestion, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with, removing all morbid humors, and leaving the system pure and healthy. It is a powerful purifier, and its effects are almost magical in the treatment of skin diseases, rheumatism, and all swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, and all other diseases of the skin. It is a powerful tonic, and its effects are almost magical in the treatment of nervous debility, and all other diseases of the nervous system. It is a powerful blood purifier, and its effects are almost magical in the treatment of all diseases of the blood. It is a powerful blood tonic, and its effects are almost magical in the treatment of all diseases of the blood. It is a powerful blood medicine, and its effects are almost magical in the treatment of all diseases of the blood.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE. Send stamped addressed envelope the Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 100, N. 10th St., LONDON. Unimpaired strength and vitality. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY DOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS.



JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED, "WINDMILL MARK" LONDON

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Lights and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 22nd June at 19 Noon.
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 25th June at 19 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONTINKLYKE-PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JACOB"

having arrived from the above port a consignment of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 22nd June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 21st June, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917. 1857

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 23rd instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 23rd instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1917. 1890

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "SUWA MARU"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hazardous & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 24th June, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Unpacked Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date no claims will be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, June 19, 1917. 1892

TANG YUK-DEWITT, successor to

the late SIEN TING.

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

AGENTS.

LONDON—WILLIAM SHARPE, 42, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

13, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.3.

SINGAPORE—T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 163, Queen's Road, Victoria Street.

OLIVER, SON & PEARCE, 85, Grace Church Street, E.C.4.

ST. CROIX, 10, G. Street, E.C.4.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due Marseilles	Due London
Colombo	1917	1917	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment) IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Marseilles about	Leave London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS-TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the P. & O. Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings, etc., apply to

H. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

SATURDAY, 23rd JUNE-WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.
FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st and 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

General Agents

ON PROVERBS.

"Have at you with a proverb," exclaims Demetrius of Ephesus in "The Comedy of Errors." "Have at you with another," replies Luba. Both belong to the servant class. A proud man like Erasmus sneers at the popular taste for proverbs and aphorisms, and with that part of a sophisticated world which considers itself more intelligent homely maxims of advice and caution are out of date. In a far more ordinary way we have heard a young man quote a jingle about the weather, who was rebuked by the reply, "There you are; coming at me again with your Shakespeare." As George Eliot remarks, "All people of broad, strong sense have an instinctive repugnance to the men of maxims, because such people only discern that the mysterious complexity of our life is not to be embraced by maxims, and that to lace ourselves up in formulas of that sort is to repress all the divine promptings and inspirations that spring from growing insight and sympathy." To put it less elaborately, proverbs represent the view of the general; but, when it comes to a personal view, people are apt to regard themselves as bright exceptions to general rules.

The average run of proverbs, no doubt, suggest there are a number of words of this sort which the learned have sought of to differentiate in meaning—are not clever enough for the present day. The nineteenth century towards its end was devastated by the paradox; the twentieth struggles increasingly after the epigram, which, approximating to the epiphany, by compact exaggeration, to secure some measure of belief and attention.

The thinking of sentences of this kind is more a French art than an English. The happy hits in English that a well-stored memory may recall are much fewer than the failures once entered daily in this land of common sense. John Bull is "bon comme le pain"; but he is not generally expected to be witty. With such persons proverbs will always have a vague, because they offer a means of retort which is impersonal, or a means of wisdom which carries weight by its very antiquity. David appealing to Saul uses a "proverb of the ancients." Yet the lessons which can be derived from proverbs are out of date today. In the eighteenth century people liked to enlarge their understanding; in the nineteenth to improve the occasion; in the twentieth they are afraid of being prigish, or anxious to be amusing. They seek not after truth, but adjectives.

Proverbs, then, nowadays are rather regarded as an interesting clue to national temperament and ways of life than as a direct means of supplying the authorities of the soul. Such is the purpose of collecting them declared in the next little series which, ranging over the world, has now reached India. The imagery and habits of the East are sufficiently different from our own to amuse, if they do not instruct, us. Yet all over the world people come to the same general conclusions, and there is more dull, colour, less stuff here than we should expect, since we are told that "commonplace proverbs have, in most cases, been neglected." Mr. Abdul Hamid Minhas, the compiler, might surely have found more unfamiliar things, or is India far behind Arabia in the path and point of its proverbial lore? The veriest commonplaces, not in their best form, are "Scheming does not avail against fate." "He who leaves a beaten track is sure to go

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